

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s. 11 1/2 d.
On Demand 2s. 11 3/4 d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

December 7, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 53 3 p.m. 60
Humidity 29 15

December 7, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 65 3 p.m. 73
Humidity 86 85

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.11

7823 日三廿月十

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

五拜禮 號七月二十英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$35 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND AGAIN RAIDED.

TWENTY-FIVE GERMAN AEROPLANES TAKE PART.

Two Machines Brought Down: Crews Captured Alive.

London, December 6.
It is officially announced that twenty-five enemy aeroplanes participated in a raid on England early this morning.

The first group appeared at 1.30 a.m. and bombed places on and near the Kent Coast. The second proceeded up the Thames, penetrating some distance into Kent. Both groups carried out preliminary attacks with the object of drawing gun-fire and exhausting our defences.

An hour later a serious attack developed. Between 4 and 4.30 o'clock, two groups crossed the Essex Coast and three the Kent Coast, converging towards London in an effort to deliver five simultaneous attacks from the north-east, the east and the south-west. Our gunfire turned back one group and not more than five or six machines penetrated London.

A few explosive bombs and a large number of incendiary bombs fell in various districts. Our defences brought down two machines, the crew of three men in each case being captured alive.

A number of fires occurred in London, but these were speedily got under control.

The casualties are believed to be light. A number of our aeroplanes went up and all landed safely.

Warning Lasts Over Three Hours.

London, December 6.
After a quiet moonlight period, London was startled this morning by an air-raid warning. It was bright, starlight, with a faint waning moon, and the weather was frosty. The few residents in the city and the incoming workers sheltered quietly and promptly as soon as the cannonade was heard, followed by the sound of aircraft engines. The alarm lasted altogether for three hours and a half.

The Casualties.

London, December 6.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the air raid casualties were three killed and ten injured in London and four killed and eleven injured outside of London.

VON TIRPITZ'S ADMISSIONS.

London, December 6.
The *Westminster Gazette*, in a leading article on von Tirpitz's recent admissions at Essen, that Britain had up to the present won more than she had lost, says:—"His gloomy view is particularly appropriate on the day when the news is received that the German forces have been cleared out of East Africa. Germany now sees all her colonies in British hands, all her ships swept off the seas by the British fleet, Palestine over-run and Mesopotamia firmly held by the British. Von Tirpitz's gloom is due to his knowledge of the meaning of sea power. He sees no future for Germany if sea power succeeds in shutting her in and employing the tremendous economic weapon in its grasp and that of the Allies."

ITALY'S RESISTANCE.

Enemy Resuming the Offensive.

London, December 6.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states that the absence of wintry conditions is of the greatest assistance to the enemy, who is resuming his attacks with greater force and more powerful artillery. Meanwhile, the Italians have strengthened their defences, while the ardour and faith of the troops promise a new success. The Austro-German plan seems to be to concentrate forces on the Asiago Plateau and also west of Monte Grappa, toward the Brenta Valley, somewhere near Val Sugana, hoping to reach the Venetian Plains at Bassano.

THE COTTON WAGE DISPUTE.

Reported Government Intervention.

London, December 6.
The Committee of Production has decided to intervene in the cotton wages question in Lancashire, whereby 300,000 persons are directly affected. The parties meet the Government representatives at Manchester on Thursday, when it is hoped that a settlement will be reached.

A Denial.

Later.
The Ministry of Labour denies that the Committee of Production is intervening in the cotton wages question.

The New Cotton Scheme.

London, December 5.
The Cotton Control Board has decided that over 75 per cent. of the spindles using American cotton and over 85 per cent. of the looms may be run exclusively for the Government. Firms at present running over 45 per cent. of their spindles for the Government will be allowed to run an additional 20 per cent. by licence privately. All looms will be permitted to run without licence 70 per cent. Licensed firms running over 55 per cent. of their looms for the Government will be licensed to run an additional 20 per cent. privately.

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER MINED.

London, December 6.
A message from Copenhagen states that a German auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the *Bohnia*, struck a mine in the Southern Sound and sank in a few minutes. It is reported that lives were lost.

GENERAL FOCH'S FUTURE.

London, December 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Clemenceau has informed a journalist that General Weygand replaces General Foch on the Allied War Council, M. Clemenceau desiring to retain General Foch in Paris.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE CONFERENCE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Evasive German Replies to Russian Proposals.

London, December 6.
An official Russian wireless message states:—"The Armistice Conference opened on the 5th instant in the presence of military representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Our delegates made a declaration of peace aims and the enemy delegates replied that that was a question for politicians, for they as soldiers were empowered only to negotiate for an armistice and could add nothing to the declarations by Count Czernin and Herr von Kuehlmann."

Our delegates, taking note of this evasive declaration, proposed immediately addressing to all the belligerents and States not represented at the Conference a proposal for a general armistice. The enemy delegates replied evasively that they did not possess such powers. We proposed that they ask their Governments for authority, and this was accepted, but the reply has so far not been communicated.

We proposed an armistice on all fronts, including the interdiction of the despatch of forces from the Russian to other Allied fronts and the retirement of the Germans from Moon Islands. The enemy delegation proposed an armistice from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and our military experts are now examining this. The negotiations have been adjourned until to-morrow.

The enemy, in rejecting our armistice, said such demands could only be addressed to a conquered country. Our delegates replied that they were aiming at a general democratic peace on the basis established at the Pan-Russian Congress of Soviets. The enemy again evasively replied that they were authorised only to negotiate with the Russians, in view of the absence of the latter's Allies. We replied that we wished to draw all the belligerents to negotiate for a general peace.

The Germans agreed to a prolongation of the armistice to 28 days, beginning from December 10. We requested that the next meeting be held on Russian territory, with an interval of seven days in the negotiations, to enable our delegates to return to Petrograd. We insisted at the outset on full publication of the proceedings, which are being conducted in the Russian and German languages.

Rumanian Troops Awkwardly Placed.

London, December 6.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspapers publish a report that General Toberbatcheff, the Russian Commander on the South-West Front, has concluded an armistice, although unauthorised to do so by the Rumanian Government. The *Moscow* points out that the situation of the Rumanian troops is most difficult.

King Ferdinand's Pledge.

London, December 6.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that American Red Cross workers returning from Rumania bring a pledge from King Ferdinand to President Wilson that Rumania will never make a separate peace.

General Dukhovich's Warning.

London, December 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Dukhovich, who was murdered by General Krylenko's soldiers, in his last message to the troops solemnly warned them against breaking the truce with the Allies, thereby alienating the defenders of the Russian democratic regime. He declared that the Russians would become the slaves of Imperialist Germany, where justice, freedom and conscience were replaced by the Mailed Fist and cunning lies, adding that Germany would never tolerate a free Russia.

HAPPENINGS IN RUSSIA.

General Dukhovich Killed by Sailors.

London, December 6.
The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Petrograd states that General Dukhovich was entering a train for Petrograd when he was surrounded by a band of sailors and killed.

How General Korniloff Escaped.

London, December 6.
The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Petrograd states that the following is the manner of General Korniloff's escape:—"An officer in the uniform of the General Staff arrived at Bykhov and produced an order for the immediate release of General Korniloff and other prisoners. The Governor of the Prison was doubtful, but he obeyed the order in view of the attitude of the Caucasians, present. General Korniloff was then released and immediately took command of the Caucasians who had been released with the other prisoners. He left the town at the head of the troops without fighting, and it is reported that he has reached Zulubin."

ALLIED SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, December 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the shipping returns for the week ended December 2 are 382 arrivals and 338 departures. One vessel over and one under 1,500 tons were lost. The French shipping returns for the past week show that the arrivals were 839 and the departures 816. Two vessels above and two below 1,500 tons were sunk, while two were unsuccessfully attacked.

RUMANIANS RESIST FRATERNISATION.

London, December 6.
A Rumanian official wireless message states:—"Our artillery prevented enemy attempts at fraternisation in the region of Mihalasiret."

DIED OF WOUNDS.

London, December 6.
The youngest Brigadier General, B. B. Bradford, V.O., aged 26 years, has died of wounds.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Another Enemy Attack Fails.

London, December 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Two enemy attacks in the neighbourhood of Gonnelleu were successfully repulsed. There was local fighting to our advantage in the neighbourhood of La Vacquerie, while a more serious enemy attack in this area, with considerable forces in the afternoon, was repulsed after severe fighting. Our artillery broke up infantry advancing to attack in the neighbourhood of Bordon Wood and Meuvres. Hostile artillery was active to the north of the Main road, where we slightly improved our positions, and we also repulsed reconnoiters."

A Slight British Withdrawal.

London, December 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Our troops on Tuesday night, without enemy interference, withdrew a short distance south-west from Noyelle sur Lys and in the Bordon Wood salient. The enemy were unaware of the movement until late yesterday. We, prior to the withdrawal, systematically destroyed the enemy's field works in the abandoned area. We repulsed attacks in the neighbourhood of La Vacquerie and advanced our line slightly to the south-west of the village during the night."

Splendid Work by Aviators.

London, December 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—"Our aircraft yesterday dropped 118 bombs on an aerodrome to the north of Douai and villages and machine-gun emplacements in the battle area. We fired several thousand rounds at troops. None of our machines are missing. We raided this afternoon large railway junction sidings at Zweibrücken and works at Saarbrücken and secured many direct hits, causing two large fires. The anti-aircraft fire was heavy and accurate, but all our machines returned."

Naval Airmen Busy.

London, December 6.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft yesterday dropped many bombs on Sparapelloek aerodrome and on a train leaving Engel d'ump. Numerous engagements during the patrols resulted in three hostile machines being destroyed and one driven down. We shot down three on Tuesday. All ours returned.

The French Front.

London, December 6.
A French communiqué states:—"There has been intermittent artillery liveliness at Craonne and Miroville; it was violent on the Beaumont-Bis des Fosses front. Two civilians were killed in an air raid at Dunkirk."

Reply to Enemy's Artillery.

London, December 6.
A French communiqué states:—"Our batteries on the right bank of the Meuse effectively replied to the enemy's artillery, which is most active on the Louvemont-Bezonvaux front."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN HELP IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, December 5.
Reuter's Agency learns that the British army in Mesopotamia is continuing the policy of striking out from the central position whenever they get the chance. They have got into touch with the Russian forces, who are assisting in these operations. This shows that there is still some portion of the Russian army willing and able to fight.

A Mesopotamia official message states: The Turkish position on the hills on the right bank of the Diah, northward of Deliabbas, was attacked by converging columns, one of which successfully bridged the Diah near Kizilobak. The enemy attempted to delay the advance by flooding the area between the Nahrin and Diah Rivers, but by December 4 we had driven back the Turks and were in possession of Sakaltutan Pass, through which the Deliabbas road leads northward. A Russian force under Colonel Bicharakov rendered valuable assistance on our right flank. 150 prisoners and two field guns were captured.

THE SINKING OF THE APAPA.

London, December 6.
A survivor from the *Apapa* said in an interview that there was ten minutes interval between the two torpedoings, the first of which was visibly effective and the second shattered a boat full of passengers, causing many to be killed or drowned. The *Apapa* gradually heeled over in the direction of one boat, which was unable to sheer off. Some of its occupants jumped overboard and he afterwards saw the ship's funnel hit the boat with full force, wiping it out. The captain went down with the ship but was picked up later. The *Apapa* sank in eighteen minutes.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, December 6.
The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the week were 2,174 and the sailings 2,133. Sixteen vessels over 1,500 and one under that tonnage were sunk, while eight were unsuccessfully attacked. Four fishing vessels were sunk.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, December 6.
An Italian official message states: The enemy, with a formidable array of artillery and increased forces, attacked yesterday on the Asiago Plateau. We firmly held up the first assault. The enemy gained some positions, but did not weaken our resistance. The enemy carried out a double attack at Melette. We decisively repulsed the first of these assaults on the south-western slopes of Melette. Di Gallio, making prisoners of a hundred. The second attack was between Mt. Tondarcar and Mt. Badencioche, lasting all night. It resulted in the occupation of some trenches, causing the withdrawal of our advanced line. We destroyed five bridges over the Zenson and inflicted losses on the enemy at the river bend.
(Continued on page 8)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The Telegraph.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 6.
The silver market is quiet.

GERMAN AEROPLANES.

Search for Types for Long Distance Flights.

The vital importance of the question of air supremacy for the Allied nations could not be more effectively illustrated than by the following facts which have recently come to the knowledge of the French General Staff.

The Germans are well aware that some time next year the new American air squadrons will come into action on the Western front, and they are already straining every nerve in order to be able to meet the Allied air offensive next spring. The number of German battleplanes is to be doubled during the coming winter, and the aeroplane and motor building factories throughout Germany are enlarging their plant and obtaining reinforcements of labour to enable them to cope with the sudden influx of orders.

Switzerland is being laid under contribution. Two hundred and fifty *Aiguas* motors have been ordered from a firm in the Zurich district. The *Fokker* firm, which is building fighting biplanes in great numbers, as well as a triplane, remarkable for its speed and climbing powers, has taken over the great *Berlin* piano factories in Schwerin.

For bombing formations heavy three-seater machines are being built which can carry between 1,700 lbs. weight of bombs. They have Mercedes 230 horse power motors, and when loaded, can climb 12,000 ft. in 35 minutes.

In every type of flying machine the Germans are feverishly producing new models for long distance scouting expeditions. The 1917 *Emple*, with 238 horse-power Mercedes motor, is said to be the best machine. They are also building a machine made entirely of metal, to operate in conjunction with infantry on the battlefield. It has no great speed, and is a notably slow climber and does not seem to be able to rise much above 10,000 ft.

The enemy is also using a new six-cylinder Maybach motor, developing 240 horse power, which is lighter than the ordinary Mercedes and gives greater speed in climbing.

A big German bombing machine which lately landed in Holland was fitted with an electric installation driven by motor for the purpose of warming the aviator.

During the six months, from February to August, 29 important industrial establishments were added to the number of factories making aeroplanes or their accessories in Germany.

An order signed by General von Ludendorff, dated June, which has fallen into our hands, says that the Allies are employing their aeroplanes economically with a view to the great battles of the future. It adds:

"We should be wrong to overwork and wear out our aeroplanes, which are inferior in numbers, by sending them out several times every day. Consequently, the infantry and artillery must be told that it is impossible to prevent the enemy's planes flying over our lines, and they must not get nervous when they see them overhead. Airmen are to be used sparingly in calm times, in order that Germany may have as many of them as possible for great emergencies."—*Reuter's Special Service.*

NOTICES.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE IN THE MARKET



CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST

INSPECTION INVITED.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS.
CRANES &c.

SOLE AGENTS—

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. MACHINERY DEPT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cable of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

ALLSOPP'S

BURTON
ON
TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.,15, Queen's Road, Central.
TELEPHONE NO. 75.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.,
in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

Xmas Card Photos.

Styles as desired.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Ice House Street. Telephone 1013.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by air-lines to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Spot Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner
meets Strangers.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 4.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply to— W. BARKER,
Manager.

Telephone No. 187. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new Proprietorship and Management.
The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room
facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date
in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths,
Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further
information apply to—
THE MANAGER. Telegraphic Address "Phoenix."

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.B.)

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Telephone 509.

15, Des Voeux Rd. C.

EUROPEAN BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS,
ALSO CATERERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

FRESH OYSTERS & MACKEREL. MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

UNDER STRICT & EFFICIENT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, Tiffin, DINNER

AND AFTERNOON TEA.

TICKET (For 30 Meals or a la carte up to 75 cents.)

Sale price \$30.

SALTED MEAT PIES, SAUSAGE ROLLS & PORK PIES, FRESH.
Mrs. N. BABBAGE,
Manageress.

NOTICES.

HINDS CREAM

Is particularly recommended for
ROUGH, HARD OR IRRITATED SKIN, CHAPPED
FACE, LIPS AND HANDS,
SUNBURN, WINDBURN, COLD SORES,
CHILBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING,
MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES,
and all the various

CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,

TEL. NO. 1877. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 1877.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

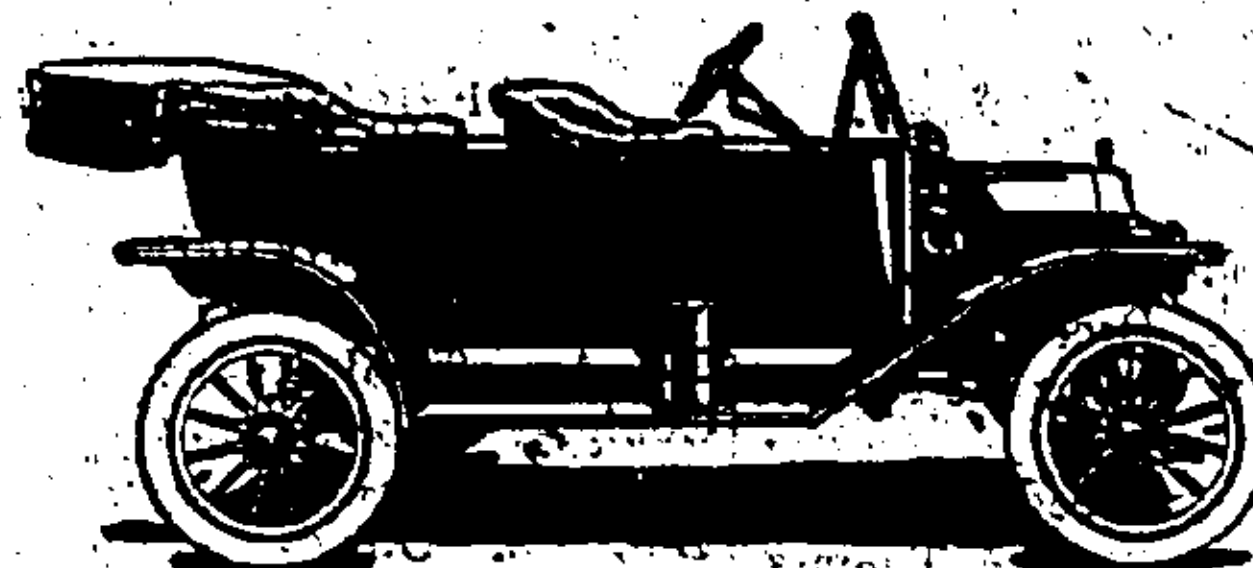
MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and
Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON
and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and
the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.
Kowloon Branch: 25, Nathan Road, Tel. 226.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

NOTICES.

"MADE IN CANADA"



TOURING MODEL as illustrated \$1,400.

ONE TON TRUCK {as used by The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.} \$2,350.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

MACHINERY OFFICE

Phone 27.--4, Des Voeux Road.

REMINGTON No. 10.
OLIVER No. 5.
UNDERWOOD No. 5.
L. C. SMITH No. 2.
SMITH PREMIER No. 10.
ROYAL No. 5.

PRICES \$50 TO \$150.

Machines are in first class Condition and ready for
immediate delivery.

Apply:

WILLEM HEYBLOM & CO.

POWELL'S BUILDING,
12, DES VOEUX ROAD.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE NO. 1116. 25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

THIS IS AN
ADVERTISEMENT

to announce that
we offer the famous
HAMILTON PIANO

at

\$450.

Cash or Deferred Payments.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

GENERAL NEWS.

Women And Peace.

At the conference of the
National Council of Women of
Great Britain and Ireland recently
Mrs. O'Leigh, widow of a
former Bishop of London moved
a resolution urging the setting up
of some machinery after the war
to maintain international right
and peace, and approving the
present formation of a union of
free nations for the preservation
of a permanent peace. Humanity,
she said, must be at one if the
nations were to live together as
brothers in future years. Several
speakers agreed that the present
was not the moment to pass such
a resolution, and on a division
123 voted for the resolution and
83 against. As there was not the
necessary two-thirds majority the
resolution was declared lost.

25 for a 30-Hour Week.

Mr. W. A. Appleton recently
started a discussion in the
Federalist on Lord Lever-
hulme's suggestion of a six-hour
working day, and his view now
received a letter from Mr. Tam
Mann, who says that even a six-
hour day will not absorb all on-
demobilisation. "It would be
a mistake," Mr. Mann writes, "to
fix any rigid number of hours for
more than a short period, but my
calculation is that immediately
on the close of the war we should
establish a working week of 30
hours—that is, six hours a day
for five days a week; two Sundays
for everybody. To advocate an
eight-hour day now is to be
hopelessly in the rear of industrial
and social requirements. My
programme is five days a week,
six hours a day, and 20s. a day
for every day worked."

New Gas Treatment.

Mr. Stewart Lyon, the Canadian
correspondent at the front,
writes: "An excellent bit of
work recently done by the Cana-
dian Red Cross has been in con-
nection with poison gas treatment.
It was discovered that a certain
treatment involving use of a
special kind of bath and clothing
was the best remedy. Within
four hours after it had been
determined by medical officials
of the Canadian Corps to apply
this remedy a large number of
baths and an ample supply of
necessary chemicals and clothing
were en route from the Red Cross
base to the advance dressing
stations. These supplies were
used to treat gas casualties as
incurred, and reduced the num-
ber of serious cases to a remark-
able degree."

Economy Campaign.

Sir Arthur Yapp, in the carry-
ing out of his economy campaign,
has decided to follow on the lines
laid down by the Ministry of Food
in the appointment of local com-
mittees in borough, urban, and
rural areas. The Food Control
Committees in England and
Wales will shortly be asked to
appoint Food Economy Com-
mittees composed of representa-
tives of existing organisations
such as Labour, friendly societies,
religious bodies, educational
authorities, and others. Food
Economy Commissioners will also
be appointed in the areas con-
trolled by the Food Commis-
sioners. The methods to be
applied to Scotland and Ireland
are still under consideration.

The Late Sir H. Tree.

Some brightly reminiscences of
Sir Herbert Tree that have
been written for the October
Number of *Munsey's Magazine* by Mr. Percy
Barton, who acted as his Ameri-
can manager, have created some-
what among the family and friends
of the late actor-manager. Mr.
Barton says, among other things,
that Tree on starting to cross the
Atlantic for the last time "feared
the water and had a horror of
death," and that he "went home
a disappointed man." "I am
sure," said Lady Tree to a *Daily
News* representative, "that Mr.
Barton did not mean to do any-
thing ugly or malicious when he
wrote the article; but he simply
didn't understand. Some people
were like that with my hus-
band. They found it quite im-
possible, for instance, to dis-
tinguish between when he was
talking humorously and when he
was talking seriously. Only a
man with that special sense has
no right to put a false light on
study of a friend when he is
in gene."

WATSON'S GOLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST
POSSIBLE TIME.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—
"All Saints' Lodge,"
Howley, Blackwater, Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Gold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. —, of the Buffs), who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Cold.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.
GRIFFIN.—At No. 23, Humphreys Building, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Griffin, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

THE CINEMA'S INFLUENCE.

That the cinematograph has won a legitimate place in the realm of amusement and instruction from which it is not likely to be ousted is self-evident. One only needs to think of the huge industry which has grown up around it and of the fabulous sums that are paid in the production of modern films to realise the extent of the hold which picture-houses have now secured on the public. There cannot be the least shadow of doubt, either, that the cinema has become a really educative power, for by its aid we are able to have reproduced for us the current events of the world and to obtain knowledge of parts of the globe which might otherwise remain a closed book to most of us. Scientific and other films, such as those dealing with natural history, also serve to increase the sum total of information among the masses. In these and numerous other directions the cinema to-day is serving a decidedly useful purpose to mankind in general and, incidentally, is bringing distantly-removed peoples more closely into contact and understanding one with the other.

In recent years there has been quite a controversy among moralists and others as to whether the cinema is not also the cause of inducing crime among children. Indeed, some year or so ago, the Association of Head Teachers in England frankly expressed the view that the alarming growth of child crime could not be dissociated from unrestricted attendance at cinema shows by young children. Quite recently, however, the Cinema Commission of Enquiry reported upon the subject, after exhaustive investigation, and came to a totally different conclusion. The Commissioners stated that the mass of testimony offered in its favour had convinced them of the value of the picture-house as a cheap amusement for the masses, for parents as well as children, of its influence in decreasing hoodlignism and as a counter-attraction to the public house. It was also put on record that the Commissioners were against any idea of the abolition of the cinema, even if that were possible, though they thought its improvement was a matter of great national importance. They admit that a connection between the cinema and imitative juvenile crime exists "to a limited extent," though the connection is inclusive of many other factors often ignored because less obvious to the untrained observer of social phenomena. That is a significant and important declaration, and one which, we think, fairly holds the balance between two extreme schools of thought on the subject. A deal of responsibility rests on cinema proprietors in the choice of good pictures and also upon those whose duty it is to see that harmful rubbish is not offered to the public. We, in common with many others, have seen films screened which do credit to nobody concerned, and at times we have been inclined to wonder how the public taste could fall so low that it could possibly enjoy these idiotic caricatures of life. Indeed, the thought has often suggested itself to us that the native population in Hongkong must, from the films they see in some of the small cinema halls here, have a rather confused and none too complimentary idea of the ways of Westerners in their own lands. As to encouraging crime, we must doubt whether the cinema has had much influence in that direction, for the lad who attributes his sins to inspirations received "at the pictures" would no doubt be just as mischievous if he never saw the inside of a picture-house. We shall need to go deeper than that to discover the source of most juvenile criminality.

With the cinema, as with all other things, there is room for improvement, and it will be generally admitted that the standard of films presented to the public nowadays is, in the large, much higher than it was eight or ten years ago. In the presentation of classical drama, industrial films, nature-study pictures and the like, it has done a really fine work. And it has greater possibilities still before it. It has played a magnificent part in war propaganda, and what it has done in that direction can well be repeated in others. The Commissioners mentioned above say, among other things of the cinema, that they want to place it in a position of real dignity and wish it to become one of the assets of our national entertainment and recreation. And in that view we are sure they have behind them the great mass of sensible, sound-thinking people who realise the value of this aid to general knowledge and rational enjoyment.

Talk of an Armistice.

Judging by the telegrams to hand regarding the proceedings at the Russo-German Armistice Conference, the meeting is not likely to be as harmonious as was at first anticipated, at least by the Russians. It is clear that the Germans are present in the spirit of conquerors and that if an armistice is agreed to—and it probably will be—it will be one whose terms are dictated by Germany and with which Russia will merely obtain leave to do what she is told. Russia's attitude or, rather, the attitude of her Socialist dictators who are at present in power at Petrograd, is strikingly illustrated by the "declaration of peace aims" which they submitted. This appears to have been something in the nature of a proposal for a general armistice. The proposal, which certainly does more credit to the proposer's heart than to their head, was, of course, put aside by the enemy delegates as too fanciful to be entertained. Logically the Germans are of course on safe ground, as they are dealing only with the Russians regarding the question of an armistice. Whatever the Russian leaders may be aiming at, it is certain that the Germans are not inclined to countenance for a moment any Socialist scheme, which in their opinion is the veriest moonshine when applied to practical affairs in the present condition of Europe.

Antagonistic Ideals.

The enemy's aim is purely autocratic, while that of the Russians is ultra-democratic. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that there is little evidence of harmony likely to exist at a Conference between the representatives of such antagonistic ideals. The enemy delegates get over the difficulty by simply stating that, as soldiers, they have power only to negotiate an armistice. In the name of what they called a "general democratic peace," the Russians proposed a general armistice on all the Fronts. This is precisely what the Germans are longing for, but, of course, they cannot possibly enter into such a matter—and they plainly said so—at the present Conference, where the Russians represent only themselves. It is manifest that the Russians will have to drop their absurd proposal for a "general armistice" which they were not authorised by any of their former Allies to make, and confine themselves, as the enemy delegates point out, solely to the question of an armistice as affecting Russia and the enemy. That the Russian delegates should be so simple or so stupid as to make such a proposal to an enemy such as Germany points to the deplorable nature of Russia's present condition. It is almost certain that the Socialist simpletons into whose hands Russian affairs have fallen are determined upon an armistice, on no matter what conditions. They are, true to their fanatical conception of affairs, pacifists before everything else. Until they have backbone enough to say to the enemy: "The suggestion that we make is the only one upon which we will agree to an armistice," it is clear that there is little to be hoped for from Russia under the guidance of her present leaders.

Wasted Effort.

If a policy of attrition is to win the war for us, then we have every reason to feel deep satisfaction over the latest German effort on the new British battlefield in France. Yesterday's news showed that the enemy, evidently using his strength to the utmost, attempted a huge counter-offensive with a view to ousting our troops from their newly-won positions. But the plan failed miserably, the Germans only succeeding in wresting back a twelfth of the area which we had seized, and that at a cost which must have been truly appalling. To the German High Command the needless sacrifice of the lives of their own men appears as nothing, and the way the enemy's troops were recklessly flung into the face of our devastating fire provides a grim commentary on German Army methods. We can well hope for a continuation of this method, for by it the Germans are directly helping us to win the war.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE MANY POLITICAL ECONOMISTS WHO WOULD RATHER LEAVE A BAG OF GOLD ON A GARRET TABLE THAN GIVE A PORTER SIXPENCE EXTRA TO CARRY IT DOWNSTAIRS.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the sinking of the German cruiser *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Nürnberg* and *Leipzig*.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11½d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Fell from a Window.
A small girl has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the head, sustained by a fall from the first floor window of a house.

Loss of Cinema.
We are asked by the Hongkong University Union to state that the cinema which was such a great attraction at the University bazaar on Thursday was lent, with the film, by the Pathe Phonocinema-Obine, the sole agent of the Pathe Freres.

Small Fire.
In the early hours of this morning, a small fire occurred at an eating house in Wellington Street, as the result of which damage to the extent of \$100 was done by fire and water. The premises are insured to the extent of \$2,000.

White-Faced Robbers.
The master of a licensed boat has reported to the police that whilst he was fishing off Yim Tin Island a number of men boarded his craft and stole money and other articles to the value of \$111. All the robbers, it is stated, had whitened their faces.

Shorthand Successes.
News is on hand that 38 students of the D'Ocean School who sat for elementary, intermediate and speed examinations in Pitman's Shorthand, held in July last, under the auspices of Pitman's Institute, England, have successfully passed, and certificates have been awarded accordingly.

Forgot All About It.
M. Debois, who was warned to serve on the jury in a death enquiry a few days ago, and failed to put in an appearance, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with absconding himself. Defendant stated that he was the cashier of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and as he had a great deal of work to do on that day he forgot all about it. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Pocket-Picking Case.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with picking the pocket of a man at Yau-mai. It was said that complainant and another man were walking along a street in Yau-mai when defendant went up to complainant and snatched a watch and chain. Complainant got hold of him, assisted by his friend, and he was taken to the Police Station.

No Contract.
A Chinese youth was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with leaving the service of his master without notice. Defendant stated that he had been engaged to serve at \$50 a year and his food. He left because he asked for \$8 to be sent to his home and it was never sent, but was entered against him. There was no contract made in writing. The master said he had made no contract in writing, but produced a book to show that what he said was true. His Worship said he could not punish the defendant because there should have been a contract. A contract was not necessary for monthly service, but it was for yearly. Defendant was discharged.

FOOTBALL.

The following will represent the St. Joseph's College in a League match against the St. Co. R.C.A. to-morrow on the Club Ground at 4 p.m.:—U. M. Omar (Capt.), A. Jackson, E. P. Hyndman; E. E. Hyndman, H. Johnson, S. A. Marash; R. M. Omar; W. Bandra; E. R. Hyndman; W. C. Ogley and L. M. Xavier. Reserve—S. A. M. Sopher.

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

Last Night's Concert at the University.

Yesterday's busy day at the Hongkong University, where a successful bazaar was held for the purpose of obtaining funds for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in Chihli, North China, concluded with a most enjoyable concert and the performance of "The Good Nat'rd Man." The items of the concert programme were contributed entirely by "local talent," while the performance of Goldsmith's clever little comedy was essayed in English by the University Theatrical members of the University Dramatic Club who on this occasion gave their first performance. Both concert and play were given in the Great Hall, whose handsome appearance was enhanced by a profuse display of flags, while the platform was converted into a stage, with foot-lights, scenery, wings, drop-curtain and all the other theatrical paraphernalia. The audience was large and appreciative, as was evident from the demand for "encores" made upon those taking part in the concert, and by the manner in which the play was received. Mr. Findlay Smith sang several songs and sang them exceedingly well to Mrs. Findlay Smith's piano accompaniment. Songs were also pleasingly sung by Mr. Chan, Mrs. Reid Cooper, and Miss Rose Quinn, all of whom met with a fine reception. The dancing of the Irish Jig, the Horn Pipe and a Spanish Dance by the Misses Vyvienne, Ruby and Rosebud Young, was truly delightful, creditable alike to the little dancers and to their teacher, Mrs. Harris Walker. Mrs. Bales' violin solos and Captain Cooney's pianoforte solos were charmingly artistic and, of course, were likewise greatly enjoyed. The two funny men of the evening were "Crane at the Piano" and Mr. G. W. C. Barnett. The former was extremely droll, and evoked hearty laughter, while quite as amusing as of yore was Mr. Barnett in his humorous recitation of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" and his singing of the parody on "Mary of Argyle." Mr. Day's character sketch of a little girl at play was likewise very amusing, as was also his attire for the occasion.

The following was the programme.
Piano Solo, "Polonaise A Flat Major," Chopin.
Captain Cooney.
Song, "Poor Butterfly," Raymond Habball.
Mrs. Chan.
Humorous Recitation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Mr. G. W. C. Barnett.
Song, (a) "Autumn Evening," Roger Quilter.
(b) "Song of the Blackbird," Roger Quilter.
Mr. Findlay-Smith.
Impersonations, and Imitations, Mr. L. Day.
Song, "If I built a world for you," Liza Lehmann.
Miss Enid Cooper.
Violin Solo, Saraalla, Emil Saurel, Mrs. Baleson.
Dancing, Irish Jig, Misses Ruby and Rosebud Young.
Song, (a) "Kashmiri Song" Amy Woodford-Hinden.
(b) "I know a lovely garden," Gay D'Hardelet, Miss Rose Quinn.
Piano Solo, "The Garden in the Rain," Debussy.
Captain Cooney.
Song, "There's a hill by the sea," Hermann Lohr.
Mr. Findlay-Smith.
Violin Solo, Capriccio Valce, Wieniewski.
Mrs. Baleson.
Song, "Where my Caravan has rested," Hermann Lohr, Miss Enid Cooper.
Crane and the Piano.

The play was likewise a very entertaining item, and it was, in every respect, most creditably performed with an obvious appreciation of its many literary and histrionic excellencies. Every member of the cast performed very intelligently and successfully. Those taking part were:—

Men.
Mr. Honeywood, Mr. Wong Yik Cha.
Crosier, Mr. Ma Tsung Cheong.
Lofly, Mr. S. K. Lane.
Sir William Honeywood, Mr. William Thomas.
Leontine, Mr. Tu Gee Chan.
Jarvis, Mr. Ngan Shai Leung.
Bailiff, Mr. Chan Tang Ying.
Mr. Ngan Shai Leung.
Servant, Mr. Wong To Oo.

Women.
Miss Richmond, Mr. Tsang King Ham.
Olivia, Mr. Chan Kwan Po.
Garnet, Mr. Chan Shin Woe.
Promoters:—Professor J. D. Wright and Mr. F. M. H. Holman.
Stage Manager:—Professor J. D. Wright.

The costumes, which were true to the period of the play, were designed by Mrs. Middleton Smith.
The amount realised at yesterday's bazaar was \$2,700, to which sum is to be added several special donations.
To-day the bazaar is being continued, and in the evening a performance will be given (in Cantonese) of "The Merchant of Venice."

Bazaar to Continue on Saturday.

As a considerable number of useful articles, toys, sweets, etc., have not yet been disposed of, it has been decided to continue the bazaar, exhibitions, etc. to-morrow from 2.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. A great effort has been made by the University students and their friends, on behalf of the Tientsin Flood Relief Funds, but there is some disappointment that the general public has not arrived in the numbers expected. The appeal is made for a good cause and the value received for cash or chits is equal to that in any of the local stores. Admission to the University to-morrow is free and there will be no charge for seeing the various laboratories, etc.

It is especially desired to emphasise the fact that any one who attends on Saturday may buy their Christmas gifts in a cheap market. The stall-holders will not price their goods at fancy figures and as they wish to sell out everything for benefit of the Flood Funds, there will be some real bargains. At 10 p.m. there will be an auction, at which all of the goods not sold on the stalls will be realised. The University students and their friends have been working night and day for the past fortnight and now it is "up to" the general public to visit the University either on Saturday afternoon or evening.

By far the best value in the side-shows is the cinema, for which the charge is only 20 cents. This splendid instrument has been very kindly lent to the side-shows Committee by the Pathe Phonocinema-Obine, through the kindness of the Manager. This firm is the sole agent of Pathe Freres, Paris. They have also supplied some very fine films. These will be on exhibition in the afternoon and evening.
Some generous donors have assisted the students by sending subscriptions to their fund. In addition to those already mentioned, donors of sums exceeding fifty dollars are Mrs. Cheung Pat-see and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The students of the University make their appeal to all of the community of Hongkong.

U. S. Labour Leader.

Mr. Samuel P. Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labour at the Harbour Convention held in Buffalo, last month. The pacifists at the conference were defeated.

Irish Convention in Danger.
Mr. John Flanagan, J.P., a member of the Irish Convention, in a speech at the Ballina (Co. Mayo) Urban Council, of which he is chairman, said that the proceedings of the Convention had reached a stage at which the most pessimistic members of it, of whom he named Mr. W. B. Webb, but surely Mr. Webb, were to be expelled. He said that the Convention was in danger of being dissolved, but, alluding to the death of Thomas Ashe, he added: "If this happens I consider behind the scenes in Dublin Castle is still to go on, for our hopes are once more to be blasted."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The warrant officers of the Navy, speaking (in the most loyal, courteous, and reasonable terms) through their *Journal*, suggest to the Sea Lords that there are ways by which men might be lifted to commissioned rank which would give more scope for advancement and would not devalue the departments. "If we are deserving of recognition, and if the authorities desire to do something for us in order to improve our outlook, why," it is asked, "should it always be deemed necessary to take us from the line in which we have specialised, and in which we are undoubtedly at our best, and put us to an entirely different class of employment? If it is desired to specially recognise the merits and ability of a paymaster, it is hardly necessary to make a fleet surgeon of him in order to acknowledge his worth." Is there any reason, in these democratic days, why we should not have boatswain-lieutenants? It has taken the Government a very long time to give promotion from the ranks in the Navy at all, and even now the policy is always narrowed beforehand by the specification of a "limited number" of such promotions. Yet, as the warrant officers point out, America's first naval act after declaring war included the promotion of some 498 warrant officers to the rank of lieutenant or corresponding positions.

Letters on the "minister's salary" question illustrate rather amusingly the two diametrically opposite views taken. Here is one: "Is not the parson the fool of the family? Poor fool! With \$120 a year in these days, no trade union to turn to, and possibly a wife and family to maintain with a certain degree of respectability. Nowadays the main qualifications for a parson seem to be the ability to live on love and air, to act as a universal mud-guard, to be able to pocket his pride (even the right kind), and to labour for a living which his superior in years or influence gets—and all this in democratic England." And here is another: "I wonder what the farm labourer would say if his salary was \$120 a year and a house fully furnished, rent free, rates and taxes paid for him, with the privilege of donning black clothes instead of his corduroys? He would think he was a millionaire on a small scale."

Is the Bible copyright? The question is perplexing; a well-known London minister, who desires to incorporate the Revised Version renderings of certain passages in the Psalms in a service-book he has in preparation. But the Revised Version appears to be still the property of the Synods of the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. It is not supposed that those august bodies would refuse permission for the use of the reviser's text for such a purpose, but the retention of a monopoly of a particular version of the Bible is a little like profane interference in a field where the idea of profane strikes an unpleasant note. We have grown familiar with the legend, "All rights reserved," on the title-pages of Bibles. It is not about time that the words "non-copyright" were substituted?

A correspondent writes to a Home paper:—"I see the 'record' number of 1,070 students is on the roll of Eton this half." The use of the word "half" is correct enough so far as local colour goes, but what about "students"? I suspect Etonians will resent it almost as much as they would object to being called "lads." By the way, the Northern farmers, who took a good deal of persuasion to accept the terms of the "Bible" in 1840, are now being urged to accept the terms of the "Bible" in 1917. It is not about time that the words "non-copyright" were substituted?

FRANCE TO-DAY.

As Seen by Gustave Hervé.

Mr. John Bell writes from Paris as follows:—

When I interviewed M. Gustave Hervé for the *Daily News* a little over a year ago he gave expression to the view that the conditions of peace must be based on the principle of nationality, and it was a source of satisfaction to him to learn, months afterwards, that this was the official standpoint in the British reply to President Wilson's demand for a statement of British war aims. To-day, in his flat in the Rue de Valenciennes, I have spent an hour with the former anti-militarist (quotations from whose vigorous articles in *La Victoire* figure daily in the review of the French press), discussing some of the political, economic, and military problems with which France is faced.

First, as to the scandals with which the air of Paris is reeking just now. M. Hervé, who has played a foremost part in exposing the Bolo affair, does not consider that this and other scandals will shake the faith of the French people, or affect their will to win the war. To his mind a much greater danger than the *Bonded Rouge* (Tarnel), and Bolo scandals, was the possible repercussions in France of the Russian revolution. The French soldiers were at first greatly impressed by the power exhibited by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Committees in Russia, and for a time there was a little fervour in their ranks, but subsequent events have dissipated this feeling. "There is no longer any danger in France," said M. Hervé; "the danger of imitating Russia has been removed."

M. Hervé believes that after three years of bitter struggle marked by frightful losses, the French workmen are as strong as ever in their wish that the cause of the war—German militarism—should be removed, arguing that unless it is crushed there can be no guarantee that the League of Nations, as suggested by President Wilson, could prevent a recurrence of the bloodshed in Europe. He admitted the existence of a minority in France of certain Socialists, doctrinaires, Anarchists, and Marxists who think otherwise—"Socialists and Anarchists of Congress," he says, "who cannot be said to represent the masses."

And he argues that the French soldiers themselves are among the foremost to emphasise the "Never again" formula—"It is my firm conviction," added M. Hervé, "that the mass of the French people, while they do not want another war, are persuaded that this one must be prosecuted to the end in order to secure the fulfilment of their wish for a lasting peace."

M. Hervé is enthusiastic over Mr. Asquith's speech at Leeds, which he regards as one of the most important pronouncements during the war. As a statement of Allied war aims he considers it could not have been clearer. France, he emphasised, is grateful to the British Liberal statesman for his definition of her war aim—the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, torn violently from her in defiance of the wishes of the people, who alone should decide, on the principle of nationality, under which flag they shall live. "There are other Alsace-Lorraines," he went on, "Transylvania is the Alsace-Lorraine of Rumania; Croatia is the Alsace-Lorraine of Serbia; Transilvania and Trieste the Alsace-Lorraine of Italy; and Poland the Alsace-Lorraine of the East. And so we return to what I told you last year—there must be a settlement on the basis of nationality."

My last question to M. Hervé had reference to the British effort—the effort of our armies and our workers in the war factories. Mr. Lloyd George, he told me, put the same question to him a short time ago, and he repeated the reply he gave to the Premier. France, he said, is amazed at, and full of admiration for, the achievements of the British Army, fighting as it is in defence of the principle of the independence of small nations. She is also impressed by the genius, the power of organisation

WAR COMFORTS.

"Our Little Bit Society."

Yesterday Our Little Bit Society packed two cases of war comforts, one to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Q.V.N.G., 2 Cavendish Square, W. London, containing 4 quilts, 4 pillows, 44 knitted mufflers, 51 pairs knitted woolen mittens, 30 white knitted woolen caps, 45 suits pyjamas, 1 parcel from a little girl, 14 pairs stretchy boots, 12 knitted sleeveless sweaters, 8 pairs knitted knee caps, 20 pairs white woolen knitted bed socks. The other is consigned to Mrs. Barton, Hon. Secretary, Red Cross Fund, Rawalpindi, containing 492 rolled bandages, 61 funnel vests, 56 white woolen knitted caps, 24 white woolen knitted belts, 61 slippers, 12 face cloths, 19 mops, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 2 bags awabs, 52 cup covers, 58 suits pyjamas, 1 lot magazines.

The following letters of acknowledgement have been received:—
26 Stationary Hospital, Imbaleh, Egypt, 19th October, 1917.
Dear Madam.—The large box of gifts of clothing etc. for the wounded soldiers arrived two days ago. I have unpacked the box and all the contents will be most useful and valuable. Will you please thank all the workers most heartily for their useful work and kind thought for us? The contents must have taken many hours' work to make. We have not got any wounded in hospital at present but are daily expecting them when the Gaza offensive begins. Again thanking you very much.—Katharine F. G. Skinner, Matron, Q.A.I.M.S.

P.S.—The fly trays too are of great benefit as this is the worst time for flies here.

2 Cavendish Square, W. I. 8th October, 1917.
Dear Madam.—I beg to acknowledge your very kind gift of useful clothing and surgical dressings, which were unpacked on the 4th inst. It is difficult for us to express our gratitude for your repeated donations to this organisation. We are badly in want of all kinds of clothing, more so than bandages. You may be interested to hear that your beautiful quilts are being sent to Rumania. It happened that on the day they were unpacked, the Lady in Waiting to the Queen of Rumania was going over the Depot and she implored us to send her some of them. Will you please tell all your workers how deeply grateful we are for their continued interest in this organisation?—Yours faithfully, Myra M. Gibson, General Manager for Beatrice, President and Head of Depot.

NO SEX ANTAGONISM.

Womanly Tact to Smooth all Difficulties.

With over 2,500,000 members of its affiliated societies and branches, the National Union of Women Workers is the largest organised body of women in the country.

Its annual meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. headquarters, and Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, in her presidential address, said that one of the most difficult questions during the years of reconstruction would be the right place and payment for women alongside men in labour and industry, commerce and the professions. They ought to make a point of avoiding any appearance of sex antagonism and it was of the utmost importance that they should use all their reserve of womanly tact and discretion in entering upon the new and broader fields now open to them.

If the Franchise Bill became law, nearly six million women would receive the vote and they would enter upon their new duties of citizenship and statecraft when the proved capacity of women to bear a worthy share in the burdens of war had won for them the sympathy and good will of every man in the country.

and the loyalty of the British people, whose efforts in the war will, he thinks, not be fully known until the sword is sheathed and stock can be taken of Britain's contribution.

THE ECONOMIC WEAPON.

Germany's Need Of Raw Materials.

In the *Observer*, Philippe Millet writes:—
Paris, September 27.—Much attention is being paid, both in the French Press and in French political circles, to the question of how to make use of the economic weapon which the control of the world's main raw materials places at the disposal of the Allies. To Bethmann-Hollweg's famous territorial war map the time has come when we ought to oppose the economic war map. I should like to state in what spirit the most responsible of Frenchmen are approaching the problem.

What is the present situation? Since the United States joined the Allies, the League of Free Nations is actually in a position to starve Germany, and even Mittel-Europe, of the raw materials essential to the revival of their industrial life. The British Empire is even capable of achieving this end in some departments by itself, if it chooses to do so. Moreover, the much-misunderstood Paris Conference, while careful not to prepare for an aggressive policy against Germany, has voted a resolution (Section B, 3rd paragraph) by which the Allies agree to give each other preference in the distribution of natural resources immediately after the war, and to enter upon special arrangements to that effect. If anybody were inclined to underestimate the importance either of this natural monopoly or of the above resolution, let him look at the German papers.

On the other hand, the economic weapon thus forged is still very imperfect. The special arrangements mentioned by the Paris Conference are still to come. In the second place, the principle of inter-Allied preference in the supply of raw materials has not been accepted by the United States or by countries like Brazil or China, the natural resources of which are enormous. The Germans may therefore still hope that the economic war map will be of no avail. Our economic front is still lacking unity and strength.

The question is now: What in this matter should be the common purpose of the Allies? I think I may assert without hesitation that there is no wish among thinking Frenchmen, nor has there ever been, to drive Germany to despair by making the revival of her economic life impossible after this war. The idea is, on the contrary, to pave the way for an economic understanding which, after having been at first a purely inter-Allied one, may become international once the Central Powers have accepted our peace terms. In other words, the object must be to lay down the first economic basis of the international organisation which we want to set up after the war, and thereby to compel the Central Powers not only to make peace but to join that future organisation.

How this is to be achieved is still a debated matter. Roughly speaking, two solutions are being recommended at present. Some hold the view that the best thing to do would be to summon a special economic conference of the Allies, the object of which would be to frame a new agreement on the question of raw materials. Their avowed hope is that the United States would not necessarily oppose an agreement of a temporary nature by which each Allied State, after reserving for itself that part of its natural resources which will be wanted for its own industries, would place the surplus of its raw materials at the disposal of other members of the group of nations, due preference being given to those which have to reconstruct their devastated territories. This scheme is undoubtedly worth considering. The difficulty of reaching such a general agreement is, however, a great one, as the United States are apparently opposed to anything resembling a formal alliance either in the diplomatic or the economic field.

The second suggestion, on the contrary, is of a more practical nature. Instead of entering upon any new agreement of any sort, the Allies might confine themselves to setting up somewhere, for instance in London, a general commission, the duties of which

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

— (C) —

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

JUST ARRIVED.

STOCK OF

RELIEF PEN NIBS

\$2.50 PER GROSS.

VENUS COPYING PENCILS

\$2.50 PER BOX.

CONTAINING ONE DOZEN.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, Wyndham Street. Telephone 440.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1917.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY UNION BAZAAR

will continue on SATURDAY, December 8th, from 2.30 P.M. to 10 P.M.

At the 10 P.M. there will be an Auction of all goods not sold. Bargains on the last Day.

Satisfaction.

Why not insure unvarying satisfaction in your NECK-WEAR, as in other things you buy.

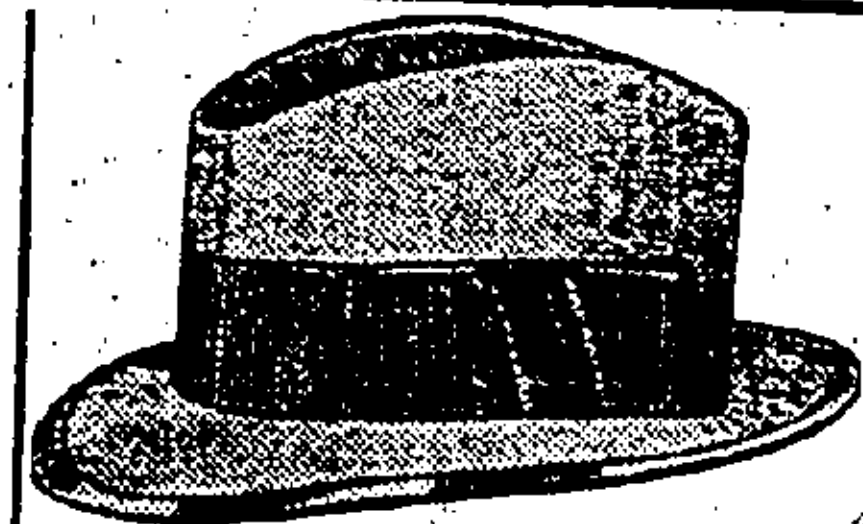
When you find OUR NAME TAB on the neckband you can always depend on a Tie lasting and looking well for a maximum length of time.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO.

Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346



JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCK OF
FELT HATS.

NEGLIGÉES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.
44, OLD BOND ST.

LONDON, W.

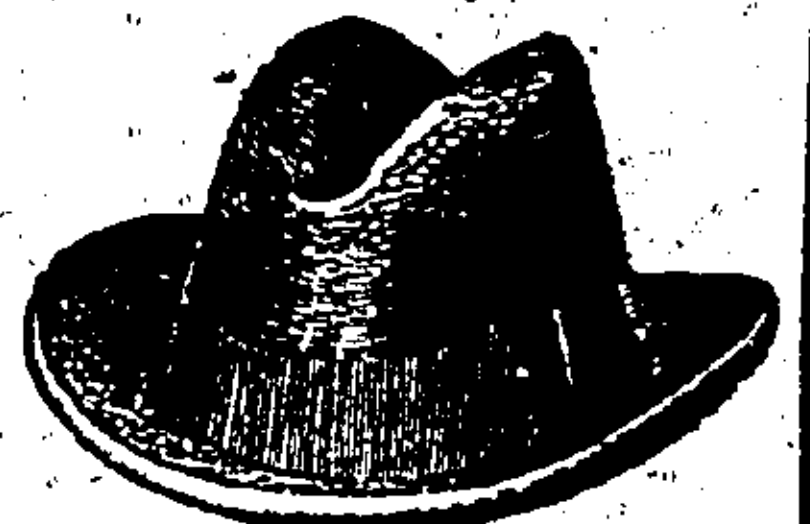
SINGLE & DOUBLE

TERAIS AND

STRAW HATS

IN THE

LATEST STYLES.



NEW

"PHENIX" RECORDS

(MADE IN ENGLAND)

80 GTS. NET

DOUBLE SIDED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the festive season may be obtained from us at the following reduced rates.

No. 1 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Moët & Chandon," Quart	
1 " " Backberry Brandy	Pint
1 " " D.O.M.	"
1 " " Brandy, "Martell's XXX"	Quart
2 " " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	"
1 " " Port, Superb Tawny	"
2 " " Claret, St. Julien	Quarts
1 " " Sherry, "Old Crown,"	"
1 " " Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1 " " Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	"

\$ 31.00

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot," Quart	
1 " " D.O.M.	Pint
1 " " Burgundy, Burgoyne's	"
1 " " Brandy, "Martell's XXX"	Quart
2 " " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	"
2 " " Port, Tawny Dry	"
2 " " Claret, St. Julien	Quart
1 " " Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1 " " Sherry, "Vino de Fauto"	"
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	"

\$27.00

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 " " Peppermint, Get Freres	Pint
1 " " D.O.M.	"
2 " " Rich Old Port	"
2 " " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	"
1 " " Brandy 20 year Old	Quart
1 " " Sherry, Amontillado W.S.	"
2 " " Claret, Medoc	"
1 " " Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	"

\$23.00

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. NO. 135. U. Queen's Road, Central.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry-Gymnasium-Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-MOJI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.
P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

ARCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

107, YUEN ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madras, Victoria, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Tokiwu Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 THURS., 13th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 WEDNES., 12th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Setake	T. 21,000 SATUR., 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 FRI., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
KOBE and Yokohama.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasagi	T. 8,030 TUESDAY, 11th Dec.
KOBE		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	15th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
TENTO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	6th Feb.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.Steamers.
ANYO MARU 15,500
KIYO MARU 17,200
SEIYO MARU 14,000
Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply toT. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.
S.S. Tjikembang 26th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari
Arakan Bintang
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JANUARY 26, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 213, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.
SHANGHAI. Shantung 13th Dec. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong December 7, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilawong	Moji	in port	8th Dec.	Kobe
Tjibodas		8th Dec.	12th Dec.	Kobe
Tjilmanok		20th Dec.	25th Dec.	Shanghai
Tjilaroom	Amoy	29th Dec.	31st Dec.	

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 115
Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Hailhong... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 7th Dec., at noon.
Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 11th Dec., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
WEIHAWEI & Chefoo Chipshing	Mon., 10th Dec. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI via Swatow Wosang	Tues., 11th Dec. at daylight.	
SHANGHAI	Fri., 14th Dec. at daylight.	
MANILA	Fri., 14th Dec. at 3 p.m.	
CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.		

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when independent offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

North England Trade.

The output returns of iron and steel exports from Middlesbrough during September show that 45,384 tons of pig iron, 1,451 tons of manufactured iron and 6,693 tons of steel were shipped, as compared with 49,043 tons of pig iron and 24,380 tons of manufactured iron and steel during August, a decrease of 13,659 tons of pig iron and of 17,687 tons of the manufactured product. During the two months ended August 31st the sales of manufactured iron by the firms associated with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England amounted to 7,855 tons, 7 cwt., 11 lbs., at an average net price of £13 13s 4.43d per ton, as compared with 8,685 tons, 15 cwt., 1 qt., 2 lbs., at an average price of £13 10s 9.3d per ton, sold during the previous two months. In accordance with the sliding scale, puddling wages have been advanced by 3d per ton, and those of other forge and mill workers by 2.4d per cent, as from October 1st.

Small Notes in America.

The "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," New York, says:—President Wilson on October 5 signed the Senate bill designed to relieve the scarcity of one and two-dollar bills which now exists in many sections of the country. Under the new law every national bank will have the right to issue up to \$25,000 of its circulation in one and two-dollar bills. The new law also repeals the Act of March 4, 1900, under which national banks have been prevented from issuing more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of five dollars. In announcing the signing of the new law by the President, the Comptroller of the Currency issued the following statement:—"The President has approved a bill just passed by Congress which, it is believed, should materially assist in relieving the scarcity of \$1 and \$2 currency notes which now exists in many sections of the country. Since the resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1, 1879, no bank notes of smaller denominations than \$5 have been furnished to national banks for issue, and the issue of \$5 bills by national banks has been limited to one-third of their total circulation, the other two-thirds being notes of higher denominations. Under this new law every national bank will have the right to issue up to \$25,000 of its circulation in \$1 and \$2 bills, and the limitation which has heretofore prevented national banks from issuing a larger proportion of \$5 bills is removed. The bill was originally passed by the Senate on September 29. The Senate bill was passed by the House without amendment on October 2. The following is the text of the bill as it became a law:—An Act to amend the laws relating to the denominations of circulating notes by national banks and to permit the issuance of notes of small denominations, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc. That the Act of June 3, 1864, Revised Statutes, section 5175, which prohibits national banks from being furnished with notes of less denomination than \$5, be, and it is hereby, repealed. Sec. 2.—That that part of the Act of March 14, 1900, which provides 'that no national banking association shall, after the passage of this Act, be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, or to issue or place in circulation more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of \$5,' be, and it is hereby, repealed. Sec. 3.—That from and after the passage of this Act any national banking association, upon compliance with the provisions of law applicable thereto shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, or to issue or place in circulation note in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 in such proportion as to each of said denominations as the bank may elect. Provided, however, That no bank shall receive or have in circulation at any one time more than \$15,000 in notes of the denominations of \$1 and \$2. Sec. 4.—That all acts or parts of any which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed."

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, December 6. According to Renter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Bolsheviks claim they have up to the present obtained a majority in the Constituent Assembly. They have decreed that re-elections may be held where local districts think their representatives no longer represent their views. The Bourgeois Party strongly condemns this action. Local Soviets have been empowered to collect State taxes.

NEWS FROM GERMAN PRISONERS

London, December 6. Renter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—German prisoners state that all leave on the Western Front has been stopped and that there is extraordinary congestion on westward-bound traffic, every species of rolling stock being employed. The respect with which the Tank is treated continues to display itself. One officer prisoner remarked that he would never have been made a prisoner but for these fearsome structures. He gave himself up to a Tank and considers it justifiable for any infantryman to act in similar manner.

(Continued from Page 1.)

A SHAMEFUL AUSTRIAN LIE.

London, December 5. A wireless Austrian official message says that the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian and Rumanian troops between the Dniester and the Black Sea has initiated armistice negotiations.

The Press Bureau says there is no truth whatever in the shameful Austrian official statement that the Commander-in-Chief of the Rumanian troops made overtures to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief for an armistice.

FURTHER WAR DECLARATIONS.

Washington, December 5. The Joint Congress resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives, declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary since noon to-day.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

Amsterdam, December 5. It is reported from Vienna that the Emperor Karl, addressing the Austro-Hungarian Delegation, after referring to the "glorious victories of our armies and our daring fleet" said Austria-Hungary was ready for an honourable peace. He hoped the Russian peace negotiations would be successful.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT BLOWN UP.

Amsterdam, December 5. A German torpedo boat has been blown up near the island of Walcheren.

U-BOAT'S FATE.

Sunk by Wreckage from Steamship it Torpedoed.

Base of the American Flotilla in British Waters, October 16.—Diaries taken from captured U-boat commanders furnish documentary evidence that the destroyer is the most effective of present weapons against the submarines. "Avoided destroyer" is the oft-repeated entry. In fact, these logs show conclusively that the submarines are having a hard time of it.

The result of the activity of destroyers during the last four weeks has been not only a decrease in casualties of merchant ships, but also a still more satisfactory increase in the number of submarines sunk.

The conveying of merchantmen has now reached a stage of considerable perfection, after many months' work in training both the officers of merchant ships and the personnel of the patrol flotillas. While systematic conveying was undertaken primarily as a defensive measure, it has now developed that conveying is at the same time the best offensive measure yet devised against the U-boat.

The offensive side of conveying may best be shown by an illustration. When a submarine tries to torpedo a convoyed ship—as submarines are now compelled to do, owing to the infrequency of unconvoyed shipping—there is always a destroyer on the scene, and the chances of her "getting" that particular submarine are correspondingly increased. The wake of a torpedo is generally seen by the destroyer's lookouts, and it gives a good line on the direction where the submarine is lying. The destroyer immediately steers a course full-speed in the line shown by the torpedo's wake, and drops

repeated depth-charges along this course.

In a considerable proportion of cases this proves effective, for these depth-charges cause serious commotion over a considerable radius.

The Associated Press correspondent was told of three cases during the past fortnight in which submarines were thus destroyed. In many instances, no doubt, submarines are destroyed without any visible indication above water of their loss. Still others are badly crippled, as in the case of the damaged German U-boat which was recently captured in Spain.

Another submarine which never returned to Germany was sunk under peculiar circumstances a short time ago. This U-boat torpedoed a ship bound from the United States, firing its torpedo at a range of only about a hundred yards. It is extremely unlikely that it was a torpedo at such close range, but the U-boat must have taken its target as they say: "them days." The torpedoed ship was loaded with a cargo of heavy war material, and the explosion was so terrific that it blew a large piece of heavy material through the deck of the ship and dropped it on the submarine as the latter was submerging. The hull of the submarine was crushed like an eggshell, and she sank with all on board.

Moulders' Modest Claim.

The Scottish ironmoulders' strike has been settled, and at a mass meeting of the men it was decided to resume work. The men were influenced in this decision by the fact that their claim could be revised by the Committee on Production three weeks later. In view of this fact they agreed to put in a fresh claim for an increase in wages equal to 100 per cent. on pre-war rates.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, 7th of December, 1917, state:—

The market opened very dull with a weakening tendency. The large sum of money, said to be thirty million dollars, which was temporarily locked up in connection with the tenders for the Macao-Opium Monopoly, undoubtedly affected our share business, but now that this money is released, a general improvement may be expected.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have further depreciated and are offering at \$605.

Marine and Fire Insurance.—Unions are easier with sellers at \$740 and buyers at \$730. Cantoners are offering at \$310. Small sales of North China have occurred at Tls. 115 and Yangtze at Tls. 115 and Shanghai \$190 (Exch: 73). China Fire, in sympathy with Unions, have weakened and shares have changed hands at \$125. Hongkong Fire have not been dealt in, remaining at a nominal quotation of \$310.

Shipping.—Indo-China "Deferred" after a further improvement to \$152, dropped back to \$145, at which rate a fair business has been done for cash and the approaching Settlement. A good demand also exists for forward shares, and considerable sales having been made between \$145 and \$149 for February. "Preferred" shares are steady at \$34, with no shares offering. Douglas are inclined to be weak with sellers at \$80. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been done at \$18; and more shares can be had; buyers offer \$18. "Star" Ferries remain at \$22 without any business.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quoted for at \$88; but shares continue scarce. There are sellers at \$89. Malabons have been dealt in at \$34 and there are more wanted.

Mining.—Langkats have buyers in Shanghai at Tls. 14. Kulsans are still on offer at 40/1. There is some enquiry for Rubs and buyers are offering \$2.25.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are slightly lower and have changed hands at \$124 for the Settlement. Kowloon Wharves have also weakened and there are sellers at \$95. Shanghai Docks have buyers at Tls. 72.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have now come into demand and can be placed at \$88, Central Estates at \$90 and West Point at \$79. Sales of Hongkong Hotels have been made at \$90 and more shares are wanted. Humphreys' Estates found buyers at \$5.75.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai Cottons have risen to Tls. 118 sales and business at Tls. 121 February has been done. Other Cottons have eased off slightly from the highest point reached. Zwores are offering at Tls. 172 after sales at Tls. 173; Kangyiks at Tls. 15.60 and Yangtzepeeks, after advancing to Tls. 6.65, are now offering at Tls. 6.50.

Miscellaneous.—Considerable transactions have again taken place in Green Island Cement at slightly easier rates from \$1.75 to \$7.50. China Provident continues in demand and there are now buyers at \$7.60. Hongkong Electricities are wanted at \$48 and China Lights at \$3.60. Dairy Farms have advanced to \$25. Ropes have changed hands at \$20; and Hongkong Ropes have improved to \$150. Low Level Tramways have been dealt in at \$7.60 and \$7.50, and there have been small sales in Watsons at \$5.50.

Forward Settlement Days.—December Settlement Day is on the 21st instant.

Exchange.—The opening T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/11, and on Singapore 126. Bar Silver is quoted at 42 1/2. The Bank's 3/4 buying rate on Shanghai is 70 1/2.

Rubbers.—The following are to-day's cable quotations from the Straits:—Malakoff \$4.50, Kempas \$8.95, Ayer Panas \$11.05, Kedah \$4. Alor Gajah \$4.50, Radallah \$12.75, Tapah \$22.50. Changkat, Serdangs \$2.25, Ayer Moleks \$2.80, New Serdangs \$4.50, Pajans \$16 and Sandycrofts \$4.40, all Straits Currency. Plantation rubber is quoted at 2/6—2/6 1/2 market dull.

FARCE OF PEACE.

Swiss German Exposes Junker Plans to His People.

Washington, October 27.—Written by a German to influence Germans to overthrow the Hohenzollerns and establish a German republic, the following article was sent into the fatherland from Switzerland. The Committee on Public Information has printed the article in English and in German, in parallel columns, and sent copies to the English and German newspapers alike. It will be interesting to learn how many of the German newspapers will publish the article. The text follows:

Germany is making overtures of peace. Or rather, it is taking the precaution to make carefully framed overtures. With the wholly theatrical setting of the scene, which in the Hohenzollern empire is now a matter of established custom, the world, to its astonishment, is informed that the Central Powers, despite their "victory" and despite their "invincibility," are not averse to treating eventually with their enemies for peace. And it is accompanied with this simultaneous threat.

If now the wicked enemy, who are universally known to have fallen iniquitously upon innocent Germany, do not conclude peace immediately, then are they wholly responsible for the further shedding of blood—and thereupon the already sufficiently familiar threats with the "more bitter" prosecution of the war. All this in accordance with the well-known guiding principle of German diplomacy.

And if thou'lt not my brother be, Then I'll crack thy skull for thee.

What is the object aimed at in this whole threatening out of peace phrases? It is not intended to produce any impression either upon the enemy, or upon the neutrals—no, for the ever-so-manyth time it is intended to humbug the German people.

Stop and think! The German people, the great mass of the German proletariat, with the exception of the officers and gentlemen, of the war contractors and the war profiteers, the German people starves and famishes.

The weariness of war marches on into infinity—in order in still patience into the people something new has been invented, and that is the force of peace, which now, in accordance with all the rules of dramatic art, is to be presented to starving women and children.

The programme of the farce may now be sketched with a light touch.

Act 1. The Central Powers make peace proposals based upon and unacceptable by reason of territorial enlargement, annexation both open and disguised, a colossal strengthening of Germany as a military power.

Act 2. The Allies, who will fight to secure a true and lasting peace based on mutual understanding and putting an end to military states, reject these peace proposals—exactly as the German Government foresees.

Act 3 and curtain. The German people is informed through the belligerent (soldier) press that the wicked enemy will have absolutely nothing to do with peace, that they insist upon the complete annihilation of the German people; that therefore night is left, but to endure through everything, to survive to the very end, to shed their blood to the last drop—until junker and captain of industry have attained the object of their war, which is the robbery of other peoples, the enlargement of their power both abroad and at home.

When the master is artfully put upon the stage investigators of war can hope after this novel and original fashion to fan anew the "righteous wrath" of the starving, war-weary German people against the enemy, to exhibit its inevitable fate of being bled white.

It is impossible to present more clearly and more appreciatively than in the foregoing words the object of the whole farce.

Thus this means of arriving at a peace is—assuming that the proposal was meant to be earnest—a trial with useless means.

For it does not depend upon the fact that a country is in principle desirous of peace (all fighting men wish peace), but upon the conditions under which they will conclude peace.

The peace which the Allies wish has often enough been explained by their leading statesmen. It is exactly the peace of the dreams of the German people, that German people bleeding, starving, not in the least committed to murder and annexation.

Let us assume—and we know that at present it is quite impossible—let us assume that the Governments of the Entente should be willing to treat with the German Government upon the peace suggestion—they must first ask of themselves from whom the suggestion actually proceeds, that is to say they must first propose the question:

War at the present time rules in Germany.

This is the answer. In Germany there rule the junker big business, the Pan-Germanists, the Annexationists—short and sweet, the war party. It rules a little short of absolutism, not free of opposition, but it rules.

And this very Government, which under pressure of these Junker and Pan-Germanists has unchained wholesale murder, expresses now its readiness to negotiate for peace. What this peace is to be may readily be discerned from the bulky articles on the purpose of the war of the Schaffsmachers and Reventlows. While some seek through a more or less veiled annexation to add the Poles, the Lithuanians and the Serbs to the Central Powers, the others have selected at the beer table as their specialty the "linking up" in the west, and for these Belgium is to be a German land or at least a vessel State out and out dependent upon Germany. Others again claim

Oleis and the north coast of France (in order to be able to get at England in the next war). The iron barons are united in the demand that the iron mines of Briey shall be annexed; in plain language, stolen. Only recently the Munich Neuesten Nachrichten—and there is good authority to ascribe to it a connection with the Foreign Office—in the same terms demanded of the French that they relinquish their claims to Briey for the purpose, stated openly and in cold blood, of getting a new one from the soil of France for a new raid of brigandage against France.

For the characteristic feature of these peace plans is that already they are all looking forward to the next war and wish to make ready for it.

But the Pan-Germanists, the Pan-Germanists of the strictest observance, the people of the Pan-German Union, who in the Alldeutsche Blätter have hailed the war as "the long-desired holy hour," demand, in addition to the "linking up" in the east, just about half of France, including the fortresses of Toul, Verdun, Epinal and Belfort.

This is the peace, the rotten peace, to which the Entente Powers are invited.

This peace signifies nothing but an endless period of everlasting war, a period of renewed competition in armaments, that will destroy the last remnant of the spiritual and moral force of Europe.

Far more than the foes of Germany has the German people to dread such a peace. For the German people it would be the last reactionary stroke, the wretched anatomy of the junker and the war-maker.

The Allies have no choice. To a peace proposal of such a Government as this they can make no other answer than to continue fighting.

The war-makers will use this farce of peace to fan the "righteous wrath" of the German people against other peoples; they wish to exploit for their own purposes of war the war-weariness of the German people and its longing for peace. But what shall happen when the people, always tricked, see through the purpose of the ruling power?

The "righteous wrath" might then direct itself against the very ones who have misused its most sacred feelings and played battledore and shuttlecock with its sufferings. Then will the people, the always tricked, the starving, the mourning people,

SOLDIERS' SONGS.

A Study in Psychology for the Kaiser.

If the Kaiser secures a copy of "Tommy's Tune," a collection of the songs which our soldiers really sing. (Erskine Macdonald, 2s. 6d. net), his bewilderment on the subject of British psychology will be greater than ever, says the Daily News.

"I am given to understand," says Lieut. F. T. Nettleingham, R.F.C., author of this compilation, "that some dear old ancient with a taste for biographies once exclaimed that if he knew a people's songs he could write their history. . . . Now, in the light of the following effusions, perpetrations—or even compositions, as some would wish them to be called—I shall leave severely alone such a controversial subject as Tommy's character, leaving it to my reviewers to thresh out by process of elimination."

It is a peculiarity of British humour," he points out, "to be derogatory to its own dignity, to wipe itself in the mud, to affect self-esteem to an alarming extent. Yet we beside any foreigner who dares to opine we're not what we think we are. The spirit really evinced by these songs, in spite of their oftentimes derogatory purport, is that of a lofty cynicism, a confirmed fatalism, but real, thick, unadulterated sarcasm—never!"

Here is a verse of a song with which thousands of soldiers have relieved their feelings:

Grouching, grouching, grouching, Always blooming well-grouching. Roll on till my time is up. Then I shall grouse no more.

Here is a song that had a considerable vogue, probably on account of the haunting quality of the first two lines:

He's an enemy of mine, He's an enemy of mine; We haven't seen old Ginger For quite a long time. Just like a bee,

Always on the humble, Up and down the line, To see what he can ramble. We haven't seen old Ginger For umpteen blooming years.

For Ginger is a major in the Royal Engineers.

This elegy is sung by the R.F.C. to the tune of "The Dying Lancer."

A handsome young airman lay the dying (Chorus: Lay dying), And as on the aerodrome he lay (he lay),

To the mechanics who round him came sighing (come sighing) These last dying words he did say (he did say):

"Take the cylinder out of my kidneys (of his kidneys), The connecting rod out of my brain (of his brain),

The cam box from under my backbone (his backbone), And assemble the engine again (again)."

There are a number of versions of the "Ragtime Army" idea, and "John Brown's Body" has been liberally parodied. For example:

One grasshopper jumped right over another grasshopper's back, And another grasshopper jumped right over the other grasshopper's back.

A third grasshopper jumped right over the two grasshoppers' backs. Whilst a fourth grasshopper jumped over all the other grasshoppers' backs.

We were only playing leapfrog, etc.

This collection of songs has an historic interest, because their popularity has been spontaneous, and not made from outside. "It is a great pity," says the author, "that a large number of the wittiest—albeit of a coarse kind—the gayest—as regards tune—and most frequently sung creations are so untranslatable as to render them unprintable for general consumption."

remember the word, first written by a Prussian poet, Heinrich von Kleist, and which reads:— Kill them off; the Judgment Day Questions not your right to slay.

A GERMAN.

CANTON NEWS.

More Reports of Pirates' Activity.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of the 6th instant as follows:—

Owing to the disagreement between the Provincial Assembly members having become more pronounced, the Tsohu has sent representatives to them in the hope of reaching a compromise.

A big gang of robbers in the Shan Tak district, on hearing that Government troops were being sent to attack them, have built a strongly-fortified position and has forced all the pawn-brokers' shops in the neighbourhood to surrender to them all the ammunition they possess.

The leader of the band of robbers which some time ago attacked Hengshan City has collected a thousand followers with the object of again attacking the place. The Commander has been ordered to take the necessary precautions.

The magistrates of Tang Koon, Ko In and Fa Yuen report that robbers and pirates are active in their districts and they request assistance.

The American Consul on the Shimen has notified the Tsohu that a cargo belonging to the Standard Oil Company has been pirated on Shek Lung River and 120 cases of oil stolen.

The section of the Canton-Hankow Railway near Shiuohow has been partially torn up by robbers. A train in passing the spot became derailed and a number of armed bandits robbed the passengers, the booty amounting to \$20,000.

BLASTING INCIDENT.

Negligent Chinese Contractor Fined.

A Chinese contractor was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Hill, at the Police Court this morning, with failing to take proper precautions before blasting operations.

Mr. Wright, of the P.W.D., stated that no precautions whatever had been taken by defendant when he used an explosive on the buildings in Kowloon Hill. The first he (Mr. Wright) knew was that there was a big explosion and children and other people ran hither and thither. The place was in a great commotion and a large boulder landed in the middle of Ice House Street. Anyone might easily have been killed. Some of these Chinese contractors were very negligent in blasting, taking very low if any precautions for the safeguarding of the lives of persons.

In naming the contractor \$100, Mr. Dyer Hill stated that he would have to take more care. It was a serious offence, and he might have been more on a charge of manslaughter.

CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

because it poisons the system, causing sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, bad complexion, disordered digestion.

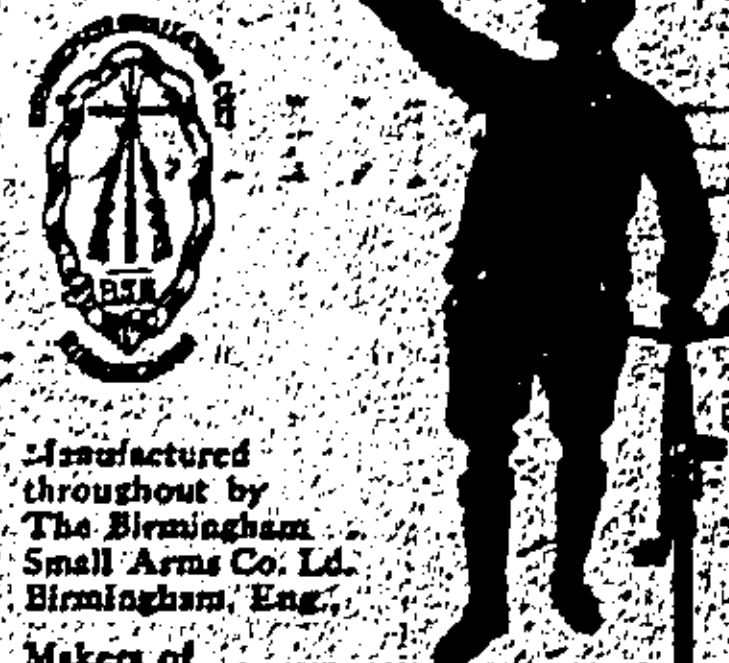
PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the liver, restore regularity, cheerfulness and health.

Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the price from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beacon Road, Shanghai.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Druggists' Guild, \$100; Mr. Kwan Tak Ng, \$50; Mr. Ohng Kit Sui, \$25; Mr. Chan Lok Onan, \$10; Mr. Yang Chan Sui, \$10; Mr. Ming Shi, \$10; Mrs. Yang Wong Shu, \$5; Mrs. Yang Lai Ching, \$5.

NOTICES. KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY. (British Section). IT IS HEREBY notified that no tickets will be served on the 128 P.M. train from Kowloon on SATURDAYS the 8th and 15th December. By Order, H. F. WINSLOW, Manager. Kowloon, 5th December, 1917.	NOTICE. NOTICE. THE MOTOR UNION INSUR- ANCE CO., LTD. (Fire & Marine) HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates. UNION TRADING CO., Agents. Queen's Buildings Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.
NOTICE. WE have this day appointed MR. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO Manager of our business at Hongkong and have authorised him to sign our Firm Name per procuration. Dated this 1st day of December, 1917. CARVALHO & CO.	RIDE A B.S.A BICYCLE "PERFECT IN EVERY PART."
BANK HOLIDAY. IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY the 8th instant.	 Manufactured throughout by The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd. Birmingham, Eng- land.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1917.	B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES. Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, HONG KONG.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des-Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN

ASAHI LAGER-BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

SOLE AGENTS
Messrs. Sussan Kalsha
Telephones 333 & 123

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Sataokel, Shatin and Sheungshai.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Sze Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Caston, Samshui, and Wutwong.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Samaui, and Samel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamchui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Po, Cheung Chow.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ké.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukau.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kantong.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 a.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Phullen	5	29.87	70	94	w	2	r
Tourane	6	29.76	73	94		0	0
Q. St. J.	6	29.73	73	96		0	0
Aparai	6	29.63	77	92	nw	2	0
Dagupan	6	29.69	73	94	n	4	0
Manila	6	29.69	73	94	n	4	0
Logaspi	6	29.69	73	94	n	4	0
Tacloban	6	29.69	73	94	n	4	0
Iloilo	6	29.69	73	94	n	4	0
Surigao	6	29.69	73	94	n	4	0
Guam	4.50	29.86	75	95	n	2	2
Laduan	6	29.74	78	95	wdw	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES, -Chief Assistant.
 Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 7, 1917.
 1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
 2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
 3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation; the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
 4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
 5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's Scale.
 6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous			Day	On	date	On date
	date	date	date				
Barometer	30.14	30.12	30.11				
Temperature	53	53	60				
Humidity	83	29	15				
Wind Direction	N. N.	N. W.					
Force	3	3	2				
Weather	c	b					
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Therm. open	57.2	56.0	55.0				
Therm. in	57.2	56.0	55.0				

H. K. Observatory, Dec. 7, 1917.
 T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd Dec. to 9th Dec.

Day.	Date.	High Water	Low Water		Mean	Time.
			Mean	Time.		
Mon.	3	11	4.4	4.4	5.0	11.20
Tue.	4	1	4.5	4.5	5.1	11.20
Wed.	5	11	4.5	4.5	5.1	11.20
Thur.	6	1	4.5	4.5	5.1	11.20
Fri.	7	1	4.5	4.5	5.1	11.20
Sat.	8	1	4.5	4.5	5.1	11.20
Sun.	9	1	4.5	4.5	5.1	11.20

m morning. a afternoon.

"Pathe's" British Gazette."

MDLLE RIGOLETTI

The Famous Eccentric Singer and Dancer

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section).

IT IS HEREBY notified that no tiffins will be served on the 1.28 P.M. train from Kowloon on **SATURDAYS** the 8th and 15th December.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 5th-December, 1917.

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed **MR HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO** Manager of our business at Hongkong and have authorised him to sign our Firm Name per procuration.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

CARVALHO & CO.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the **EXCHANGE BANKS** will be **CLOSED** for the transaction of **PUBLIC BUSINESS** on **SATURDAY** the 8th instant.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings
Hongkong, 12th November. 1917.

RIDE A

B.S.A

BICYCLE

"PERFECT IN EVERY PART."




Manufactured throughout by The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd. Birmingham, England.

Motors of

B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Oude Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, HONG KONG.